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sults.

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

Do you want a Hired
Girl? Use The Ga-
zette's Free "Want"
Column.

NUMBER 29

VOLUME 34

GRAND CLEARING SALE

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53 West Milwaukee street—Opposite the First National Bank

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. 20.

ON ALL

CLOTHING.

No reserve. Every suit and Overcoat in our store—Men's, Boy's or Child's—is marked in plain figures; deduct one-fifth and take them. We make unprecedented cut for a reason. We have more Clothing than we want. Underwear, Flannels, Quilts, and Blankets reduced in comparison at

THE BEE HIVE

OVER 700 KINDS AND SIZES
FROM \$10.00 TO \$15.00

THE GENUINE
ALL DEAR THIS TRADE MARK

Garland Stoves and Ranges

The World's Best

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FURS FREE!

With Every Plush Garment Bought at Our

Great

HALF PRICE.

CLOAK SALE WE GIVE

A SEAL MUFF Worth \$1.00, FREE.

LOOK INTO THIS OFFER IF INTERESTED.

ARRIVING DAILY.

Latest in Dress Goods and Trimmings.
White Goods, Embroideries,
Linen, Zephyr Gingham,
Domestic Gingham and Outing Cloths.

New Spring Goods in all Departments.

ARCHIE REID.

LOOK OUT!

FOR OUR

Offers Next Week,

IN THIS COLUMN ON

Forest Park,

Glen-Etta.

Riverview,

Riverside

AND

Spring Brook.

Yours very truly,

Geo. L. & Sarah H.

CARRINGTON,

On the Bridge,

QUAY STILL NO LONGER.

He Makes Answer to His Ac-
cusers.

REPLY TO CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

All Are Designated a Tissue of Lies,
Falsely and to the Core—Text
of His Speech in Denial
of Them.

QUAY EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Quay
(Pa.) addressed the Senate Monday in
refutation of charges circulated against
him.

He said: "Never, probably, since Alexander Hamilton
was hunted to his death, has one in public life
been pursued so persistently and malignantly.
The field of the malign effort has been the
entire Union. The assaults were of a character
so monstrous as largely to carry with them
their own refutation. Were it otherwise I could
not remain, nor could my constituents permit
me to remain, a member of this Senate.

"Partly to indifference to slander, a weapon
which has never a place in my political
arsenal, and partly by the advice of friends,
who urged me to treat the assassins of reputa-
tion as unwelcome guests, I have permitted
the passing of the flood of falsehood.
Its malodorous waters, chance at this
time to be quiescent, are now rising, and
political conflict is raging, when neither hope
nor fear can be deemed the inspiration of my
utterance. I choose to meet this assault with
truth. I would not allude to this subject
in this presence had it not been members
of the other house made it a matter of debate
there.

"Looking to the future and knowing that the
records of this Congress will remain for other
generations to read, most of us composing
it will be forgotten, I choose for the truth of
history and for that which is dear to all men
richer to dispel the mist of falsehood
with the clear light of fact.

"It is not my purpose to weary the Senate
by a rehearsal of each detail of the mass of
misrepresentation. Nevertheless, avoiding
prolixity, I will endeavor to make this state-
ment specific and so complete as to be final.
Any thread in the fabric of falsehood remains
unweaved it will be because this tissue of lies
is so complex, is so raveled with contradiction
and clouded with insinuation, that some in-
significant portions escaped my attention.

"The first assertion concerning my official
acts is that at some time or continuously be-
tween the years of 1879 and 1888 I alone, or ac-
tively with another or others, used the money of
the State of Pennsylvania for speculative or
private purposes. I denounce this state-
ment as absolutely false. In 1877 the
Democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a
State Treasurer and an Auditor-
General, the financial officers of the
commonwealth. A year or two later, during
their terms of office, I became engaged in
stock operations. In some transactions I was
associated with others, but in no case was I
associated with any of the officers of the
State. The transactions were of a character
seriously discreditable, and I was compelled
to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own.
In doing this it became necessary to
supply an alleged deficiency he had caused
in the treasury. As a portion of the
fund for this purpose I borrowed \$100,000 from
the gentleman who is at present my colleague
in the Senate. I gave him my judgment note
therefor, with the amount of which note I
paid to him dollar for dollar years ago. Not until
the beginning of the settlement of our losses
was I aware that a deficiency existed, and had
every assurance that my associate was able
to carry his share of the losses. My connec-
tion thereafter was simply with the aid of
friends to raise the necessary funds to supply
the deficit.

"It is charged that again I used money be-
longing to the commonwealth to purchase
bonds or stock, or both, of a Chicago street
railway. I was invited by friends in
Philadelphia to join in the purchase
of a street railway property in
Chicago and did so.
Borrowing the money upon my own
collateral from the People's Bank in
Philadelphia. I stood upon the
same footing with the other gentle-
men concerned, and

SENATOR QUAY. It was a perfectly
straightforward business transaction and had no
connection in any way with any public fund
or public interest. The charge that securities
belonging to the State of Pennsylvania
were used in this transaction is false
and impossible of truth. The only ne-
gotiable securities held by the State of Pen-
sylvania are the registered bonds of the United
States, transferable only on the books of the
National Treasury by the Auditor-General,
Secretary of the Commonwealth and State
Treasurer, acting jointly after having filed
a certificate with the Governor in their official
character.

"Collateral to this last accusation is a charge
that I defrauded, or attempted to defraud,
the widow of a deceased friend. This is also
absolutely false. There breaths not upon earth
a woman who can truthfully say that I
defrauded, or attempted to defraud, her or
her of a dollar. Upon this point charity to
the dead and to the living forbids my making
any personal explanation. Samuel Gustin Thomp-
son, a member of the Philadelphia bar and
president of the Young Men's Democratic Asso-
ciation of that city, is one of several thoroughly
competent with the facts, who can give them
to the public if they see proper.

"I come now to what might be called the
fourth ground of criticism of my public con-
duct. This was my action as a member of the
Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania in vot-
ing for the pardon of certain members
of the Pennsylvania Legislature and
others upon whom sentence had been
passed for bribery. My conduct in this
has been bitterly assailed, and it is proper
to say that the facts were patent and by the
people of the State were thoroughly discussed be-
fore my election to the office of State Treasurer,
and subsequently to a seat in this chamber. I
had no personal interest in the legislation
before the fact that a member of the Board
of Pardons was in accordance with the law
and with the action of my colleagues, and was
compelled by the fact that I have no regret
in my election to the office of State Treasurer.
Upon this point the Attorney General of the
State filed his written opinion with our decision.
I am frank to say that I have no regret for
that vote and would repeat it under the same
circumstances. Even had not the sentence
been unlawful it is my opinion that the
ends of justice had been fully served
by the conviction of the defendants.

One of the gentlemen involved has
within the last few weeks received the unani-
mous thanks of the Pennsylvania Legisla-
ture for important services rendered hu-
manity and the State. Incidentally the state-
ment has been made, in some unspecified
manner, that I prepared, or attempted to pre-
pare, the pardon of a man named Lynch,
under sentence for forgery, by threat
delivered personally to Mr. Myers, of Pitts-
burgh. I can not at this time remember the
facts on the pendency of the case, but the
charge is a lie, for which there never was the
shadow of a foundation.

"Equally false is the wondrously untrue
charge of bribery and corruption as a member
of the Pennsylvania Legislature, nearly twenty-
five years ago, in connection with an action for
libel against the then editor of the Eastern
Commercial. With characteristic malignity my
assaults have been careful to emphasize the
fact that the case was never pushed for trial.
They fail to say the libel was retracted and
that the defendants pleaded guilty, and were
paying the costs of the case and the fees of the
counsel.

"It is proper also to dispose of some state-
ments upon which less stress has been laid.
One accusation is that over twenty years ago I
attempted to bribe Alexander P. Tutin, then
superior of internal revenue for the Eastern
district of Pennsylvania, to prevent the seizure
of an illicit distillery. This is a wicked and
malicious falsehood, without excuse for its
utterance or evidence for its support. Tutin
is now living at Washington, D. C., and his re-
ports are on file, I presume, in the internal re-
venue bureau.

"A statement has been made that when the
present high-license statute of Pennsylvania
was pending in the Legislature of that State
liquor dealers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh
raised a sum specified as \$80,000 and gave it to
me and to a Federal officer in Philadelphia
who is not named for the purpose of securing
an amendment to that legislation in their in-
terest. This also I denounce as an absolute
falsehood.

"Finally I reached a charge that in some mys-
terious way I brought defeat to the proposed
amendment of the constitution of Pennsylvania
prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in
that State which was submitted to a
vote of the people in 1889; others, I
understand, have already exploded the
silly falsehood of the publication from
which this charge arose and I specifically
denied it at the time it appeared. By my vote
alone did I affect the verdict of the people upon
the prohibitory amendment; nor had I ever in
any contest any corrupt or unlawful concern
with the liquor or any other interest concerned
in legislation, constitutional or otherwise, in
the State of Pennsylvania or elsewhere.

"I have endeavored to make this utterance
complete, even at the cost of the time of
the Senate and the patience of the
Senators. I have endeavored to answer
every specific charge of malfeasance
and misfeasance, and to make a careful
perusal of the mass of direct
falsehoods, confused statements, insinua-
tions and cunning implication that, with
covered and unadmitted water, has been
gathered together for my destruction. I deny
them seriatim and in toto. They are false and
foul to the core."

IN CONGRESS.

Proceedings in Both Branches of the Na-
tional Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate
Monday credentials of Senators Jones
(Nev.) and Mitchell (Ore.) for the term
beginning March 4 next were filed.
The conference report on the fortifica-
tion bill was agreed to, and Senator Mc-
Connell (Idaho) addressed the Senate
in advocacy of his bill, directing
the proceedings of the condemna-
tion against the Union and
Central Pacific roads bill. Referred.
The diplomatic and consular bill was
then taken up and several committee
amendments agreed to.

Consideration of the bill was suspend-
ed in order that the Senate might
listen to the reply of Senator Quay
(Pa.) to charges made against him. At
the conclusion of the latter's remarks
the bill was again taken up, and the
following amendment, which had been
agreed to in executive session, was re-
ported:

"To enable the President to make engage-
ments with any such citizen of the
United States as shall appear to possess
the facilities and means necessary to that end
for telegraphic communication between the
United States and the kingdom of Hawaii,
which engagement shall contain provisions
sufficient in the judgment of the Presi-
dent to secure to the Government and
citizens of the United States early
and equal communication by telegraph
with said kingdom, on reasonable terms, for a
period not less than fourteen years, a sum
not exceeding \$250,000 is appropriated for each year
during which such engagement shall be in opera-
tion and during which such engagement shall
be so in course of execution, not exceeding
twenty years, and the sum total paid under
this act shall not exceed \$2,000,000."

The bill and amendments having been
reported from the committee of the
whole to the Senate the committee
amendments were agreed to in bulk,
except in regard to the Hawaiian tele-
graph cable, on which separate vote
was taken and which was agreed to
yeas, 55; nays, 22.

Vice-President Morton announced the
appointment of the following Senators
to attend General Sherman's funeral,
the number having been increased from
five to six: Messrs. Evans, Hawley,
Manderson, Pierce, Cockrell and Wal-
hall. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House on Monday the con-
ference report on the army ap-
propriation bill was adopted, and im-
mediately thereafter the House went
into committee of the whole on the In-
dian appropriation bill.

Without disposing of the bill the
committee rose and the remainder
of the session was devoted to eulogy of the
late General Sherman.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A London Bank Loses a Big Sum Through
a Stylish Thief.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A decided sensa-
tion has been caused in the city by a
daring bank robbery, committed in
broad daylight. A stylishly dressed man,
standing in the National Provincial
Bank of England, 112 Bishop Gate, ac-
cused a clerk from a London branch of
the Bank of Scotland, who was stand-
ing at the public counter of the Nation-
al Provincial Bank in the act of mak-
ing a deposit of money. When spoken
to by the stranger the clerk turned
toward him and replied to his
question. While the conversation,
which only lasted a moment or so,
was going on, a man who was evidently
an accomplice of the stylish stranger,
snatched from the clerk a wallet con-
taining bonds and checks representing
£11,000, and ran out of the bank. He
has not been captured.

The Confession Revived.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The commit-
tee of the general assembly of the
Presbyterian church on the revision of
the confession of faith, after a very
harmonious session lasting several
days, has completed its work and ad-
journed. The changes made have gen-
erally met with unanimous approval.
The work will be reported to the as-
sembly in Detroit next May and by it
referred to the presbyteries for action.
The changes have been of great importance,
but have in no way impaired the integrity
of the system or doctrine so long held
by the church.

Heavy Failures.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—Heyman &
Deycher, dry-goods merchants, has as-
signed with liabilities of about \$48,000;
nominal assets, \$60,000. Hoffman, of
New York, is the heaviest creditor.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—A Lifflon, spice
manufacturer, has assigned. Liabili-
ties, \$51,000; assets, \$36,000.

Big, if Possible.

There comes a day, near the last of
November, when diners at a well-regu-
lated table may feel inclined to repeat the
remarks of a new recruit at West Point
some years ago.

The young man was a rough dia-
mond, a recent importation from run-
dits, and when the carver was ready
to serve him he asked:

"And now, Mr. C., what part
will you take?"

The answer was at once forthcoming:
"Impertinence!" said Mr. C.,
"Big piece, anywhere!"—Youth's Com-
panion.

Not the Place.

Attendant (in railroad waiting room):
Say, mister, no going to sleep here.
This ain't no church.—Life.

Attend our hosiery sales for bargains
ABRIS REID.

FLOODS IN THE EAST

Heavy Rains Cause Much Dam-
age.

MANY STREAMS HAVE OVERFLOWED

Several Bridges Destroyed—The Highest
Water at Johnston Since the Great
Flood—The Ohio River Rising
at Cincinnati.

A FRESHET.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 17.—The
steady down-pour of rain since Sunday
has had the effect of impeding travel
city. The largest landside on the
Baltimore & Ohio for several years now
covers the track for a distance of 300
feet near West Newton. The tracks
will not be cleared for several
days. The Youghiogheny river is bank
full and rising. A big flood is feared.
Reports from Greensburg are that the
streams in that vicinity are over their
banks and many people living on the
lowlands have been driven from their
homes. The Manor Valley and Alex-
andria branch railroads are covered
with water in many places. The lower
end of the fair grounds is submerged.
The damage is great.

Johnstown reports the highest water
in Stony creek and Conemaugh river
since the flood. The Poplar street
bridge to Cambria, the railroad
bridge and temporary bridge at Con-
emaugh, the Eleventh ward bridge and
the partly-constructed Walnut street
bridge have all been destroyed. The
cellars in the lower portion of Johnstown
are filled with water, and work at the
Cambria Iron Company's plants has
been suspended owing to the water
backing up through the sewers into the
mills and furnaces. The water is now
two feet higher than at any time since
the great flood and is still rising. The
Poplar street bridge left its piers
Monday night with a loud crash. The
snow up the Conemaugh valley is
eighteen inches deep and in Somerset
County it is several feet deep.

The water from Stone creek has be-
gun to flow over the business part of
Johnstown. At 8 o'clock Monday even-
ing all the lower part of the city was
covered and the water is rising rapidly.
On the south side and in Cambria hun-
dreds of houses are flooded and people
are getting away in boats. It is re-
ported that the Shad creek boom, car-
rying 4,000,000 feet of logs, is in danger
of bursting. The people are fleeing to
higher ground. There is no communi-
cation whatever between the different
parts of the town.

Reports from points between Johns-
town and Pittsburgh indicate very high
water, with several bridges and houses
washed away as far down as Jeannette.
All the lower-town houses are deserted
and the people are huddled in the
dwellings on higher ground. Reports
from Eastern Ohio and West Virginia
indicate a sudden rise in the rivers,
with many bridges destroyed and houses
flooded, though no lives have been lost
thus far.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 17.—At 10
o'clock Monday night the Ohio river
was forty-six feet above low water and
was rising half an inch an hour. The
rain Sunday night in Southern Ohio
was heavy and Mill creek was very
high. It washed away a bridge at
Ivorydale and endangered an-
other near Cummingsville, both
within five miles of the busi-
ness portion of the city. At Low-
land the Little Miami was so high that
bridges have been gaged and weighted
to save them. Specials and private
telegrams from West Virginia report
the feeders of the Ohio full and rising.
If no more rain falls immediately the
river here will not reach above fifty-
three or fifty-four feet. At present
writing it is one foot above the danger
point.

DEATH IN A MINE.

Four Men Killed in a Colliery Near Scotts-
dale, Pa.—Several Others Are Missing.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Feb. 17.—The Meyer
mine, owned by W. J. Rainey is on fire
Four men are known to have been
killed and six or seven are missing.
The fire was kindled by a miner ac-
cidentally dropping a naked lamp at the
bottom of the shaft, which is 100 feet
deep. The lamp exploded, igniting the
accumulated mine gas, which exploded
with a terrific report and scattered
the flames in every direction. The mine
caught fire and the large furnace
used for ventilating the mine was
destroyed. The interior of the
mine seems to be one mass of fu-
rious flames. A large number of men
are at work turning water into the
mine. Course into the mine-shaft and
is pouring a large quantity of water
into the scolding gases.

The Meyer coke plant, one of the
largest in the region, employed 500
men. The men at this place had re-
fused to join the ranks of the strikers,
and the works were running full. Fifty
miners were at work at the time of the
explosion.

Another Ballot at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—In the no-
quorum session of the joint assembly
there were eighteen members out of the
204 present. The ninety-seventh ballot
was taken and resulted as follows:
Palmer, 11; Lindley, 4; Stelle, 2; Ogles-
by, 1. Total, 18.

Kelly Leaves the League.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Mike Kelly has
signed a contract to play for the
Boston American Association club for
1891 and will try to sign all of the star
players of last season's Players' League
team.

Seed Wheat for Kansas Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The bill ap-
propriating \$500,000 to purchase seed
wheat for destitute farmers in the
western part of the State passed the
lower house Monday afternoon.

Loss, \$500,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 17.—The city
of New Westminster, B. C., has been
visited by a destructive conflagration.
The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Mr. J. Lee, how is your health this
morning? Thank you, my dear, much
improved. I bought a bottle of Dr.
Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after
the first dose my cough was checked, I
slept well and have not coughed once
this morning.

Accidents will occur not only in the
best regulated families, but every-
where at all times. Therefore keep
Salvo's Oil convenient.

A Round Silver Dollar!

FOR

75c.

CUT THIS OUT

AND CALL AT

THE MAGNET

And buy a dollar's worth of goods
for 75 cents.

OUR

Quarter Off Sale

Closes Saturday, Feb. 14, but this
offer is open until March

THE GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily edition, one year, \$8.00.
Parts of a year, per month, .75.
Weekly edition, one year, \$5.00.
SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.
We charge full rates for cards of thanks, obituary poems, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.
We publish free, marriage, death and obituary notices, without payment; also notices of church and society meetings.
We publish at half rates church and society notices of entertainments given for revenue.

THE GAZETTE
Is the best advertising medium in southern Wisconsin, and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when so considered. For local or display advertising circulars fully furnished on application.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

- 1546—Battle of Ancren Mair.
1550—Death of M. Angelo Bonarroti, chief architect of St. Peter's, Rome; painter of the great picture, "The Last Judgment," to complete which required eight years; born 1477.
1600—Giordano Bruno burnt at Rome.
1673—Death of Moliere, distinguished French dramatist and actor; born 1622.
1814—Fontainebleau, near Paris, occupied by the Austrians.
1815—Ratification of the Ghent treaty.
1824—Gen. William F. Smith born in St. Albans, Vt.
1832—Death of Henry Heist, German poet, essayist, satirist; born 1793.
1835—City of Charleston almost totally destroyed by fire, with great quantities of naval and military stores.
1839—The first vessel passed through Suez canal.
1843—Columbia, S. C., captured by Sherman.
1845—Deaths of Gen. George B. Gordon and Gen. George A. Slocum, both of whom were captured by Sherman.
1871—M. Thiers made chief of the executive power by agreement of the different parties in the French assembly.
1872—The electric cable ship Faraday launched at Newcastle.
1874—Disraeli succeeded Gladstone as the English prime minister.
1880—Died in New York city, James Lenox, founder of the Lenox library, aged 73 years.
1886—Died at Frankford, Pa., John D. Gough, temperance lecturer, in his 60th year.

IT IS NOT A FALSE ALARM.

The Gazette has no wish to cause needless alarm by its revelation of the unsanitary condition of the city. But to neglect to point out the weak spots in the present system would be blameworthy in the highest degree.

All that has been published regarding private sewers has been abundantly supported by facts. In at least one case death from diphtheria is charged by the attending physician directly to the sewerage-fouled earth on which the house stands.

By some it is urged that the city is in no worse shape now than in years gone by. A glance at town shows this to be untrue. It is only since the construction of water works that private sewers in any number have been built. The idea of making a cesspool of a well that emptied directly into the water level from which other wells are supplied has not been suggested three years ago. This influence that such a cesspool would have in spreading infection can be readily seen. It is no false alarm, this cry of infection that Janeville doctors are raising, and it is mistaken economy to attempt saving by allowing the fever spot to remain.

"IF WE DON'T BUY WE CAN'T SELL."

"If we don't buy we can't sell." Nothing seems more certain than that. As a matter of fact the English Board of Trade returns show that we sold merchandise to England valued at \$25 million, and she sold to us goods valued at \$14 million; slightly over 31.8 per cent. of the total commerce of the two countries consisted of sales by England. On the other hand, England sold Russian \$34 million worth of goods and took \$27 million worth, or the sales of England were slightly less than 24 per cent. of the total trade. But Russia has a more prohibitive tariff than we, and the higher her tariff the greater her sales to England and the less her purchases. But there is nothing in this to shake a free-trader's belief in what his common sense tells him.

France is a country of debt management, but it seems almost incredible that a French financier could have kept his bank going five years paying his depositors 10 per cent per month. He had thousands of the credulous gulls, and then failed for \$4,000,000, leaving word that he would commit suicide. If he comes to this country he will have a new name and smaller ball. There are numbers of cases where fortunes have been made by similar confidence schemes, but they do not often attempt such absurd figures.

There is some basis for the impression that Americans are peculiarly liable to dyspepsia owing to their rude treatment of the digestive organs, but there are notable exceptions. J. Gould can swallow a railroad for lunch and another for dinner without any gorge. He was at last accounts, however, reported feeling a little uncomfortable, but he will get along with out emetics.

The legislature in Michigan is considering an act to require that better margarine and all substitutes for butter shall be colored pink. The Vermont legislature had a similar notion, but did not quite insist upon it. The coloring matter was considered to be harmless, and it was admitted that it would ruin the sale of the article but the color seemed to shock the aesthetic or some other sense.

Books that once belonged to George Washington lately sold for \$17,000. If they had belonged to one of his servants the three last figures might be left off. It is a great mistake of men who leave names not to leave more things to sell a few hundred years later. That hatchet would be a fortune to a dime museum.

Dr. B. Mincer.
The eye specialist, will be at the Myers House one day only, Friday March 27. Defective vision from congenital or acquired cause, successfully remedied when in the skill of the optician to remedy. Dr. Mincer has devoted his life to this work, and invites those who have had trouble in having the eyes fitted, or all in need of glasses, to investigate his method of adapting glasses to the human eye. Call and see him. Consultation and examination free.
Respectfully,
Dr. B. Mincer.

You can find nothing more nobly at any price than the double breasted serge business suits offered by Zeigler. They combine style and comfort.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was recently published in this paper and was a subject of much comment. That article caused even more commotion in Rochester, the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was daily published, detailing his remarkable experiences and reasons from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to summarize the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was right. It is true I had frequent headaches, but most of the time could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next, fell all pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of disease for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned are the first and most common of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"Now, then, is what you meant when you said that it is a false alarm, the death which once threatened you from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people today, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a false alarm, Doctor, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the last were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malaria fever and other common complaints which were now caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

"Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on N. St. Paul street spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we fled by reliable statistics from 70 to 80 in 1890 it was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and it taken off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disease, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this source. Recently, however, the increase has been checked. I attribute this the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college who lectures before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscope analysis and was showing the students what the indications of the disease would be. And now, gentlemen," he said, "as we have seen the various indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health, and he submitted his own fluid to the test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—the color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery, I have Bright's disease of the kidney,' and in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard about it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it, and I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope and so I did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not fortunately used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case?"

"Mr. H. W. Warner some three years ago did, and Dr. A. L. Litchmore, one of the analysts of the State Board of Health."

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir, I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

The standing of Mr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Litchmore in the community is beyond question, and the statements made by them for a moment but Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, and it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

Mr. L. B. Kiefer, of Lancaster, Pa., writes: Having suffered for almost thirty years standing and after trying a half dozen advertising preparations in the market without satisfactory results, I tried Selsolva Oil, and in less than three days my leg was all right again. There's nothing like it.

Changes of Climate.
Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly in this time of instances where the constitution is debilitated, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in these portions of the west, and where material and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preparation for a change of climate or of diet and water, which that chance necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the best remedy for constipation, the leading remedy to attack, badly troubles specially apt to afflict emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, travelers by land, miners, or of agriculturalists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

A CHOICE AT LAST.

Kyle Elected United States Senator in South Dakota by the Democratic Alliance.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—Rev. J. H. Kyle, the Independent candidate, was elected to the United States Senate to-day to succeed Moody. He received 75 votes, against 55 cast for Sterling, the Republican candidate.

As announced Saturday night Kyle's election was determined on between the Democrats and Independents. This decision, it is now alleged, was brought about almost entirely through a compact with the Illinois Democrats and three farmers, which scheme includes the election of John M. Palmer from that State. Speaker Seward, who went to Illinois to close the bargain, sent information, here, which gave the Democrats confidence to cast their ballots for Kyle to-day. When the result of the ballot became known the long pent enthusiasm of the Independents broke loose. Hats, papers, books and other loose missiles went sailing through the air, and for a moment joy was unconfined. Kyle was then rushed and Speaker Brown, from across and declared that John H. Kyle had been elected United States Senator from South Dakota for a period of six years, beginning March 4 next.

Senator-elect Kyle was then called out, of course, and made a short address, thanking the members of the joint assembly for the great honor they had bestowed upon him. In deference to the memorial services just concluded on the death of the great commander, General Sherman, he would not enter into any discussion of the political issues of the day. He would go to the United States Senate not as a representative of any faction or party but as a representative of South Dakota. He opposed any thing in the nature of class legislation, so called, but he would endeavor to champion the interests of the producing class at all times, believing that the life and success of the Nation depend upon their success. Again profoundly thanking the assembly for the honor conferred he took his seat amid tremendous applause. His speech was short, neatly delivered, and created a good impression even among the "enemy."

A monstrous meeting was held in the opera house at night to ratify the election of James H. Kyle to the United States Senate. Kyle's speech developed the fact that he will work for low-tariff principles and other issues advocated by the Democrats, besides numerous reform measures wanted by the farmers.

Senator-elect James H. Kyle is a native of Ohio, having been born in Xenia thirty-six years ago. It is claimed by some that he will be the youngest member in the Senate. He was educated in the University of Illinois and graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, with the class of '78. He studied law, but afterwards resolved to go into agriculture. Accordingly he took a course at the Presbyterian Theological Institute at Chicago, graduating in 1882. He became a Congregational minister and preacher at Salt Lake City three years then came to Dakota, and has for five years past been filling the position of minister at Pierre. He has a very considerable time as an educator and taught mechanical and civil engineering in 1874.

He was reared in the Republican faith, though always inclined to low tariffs, which fact is considered, furnishes the main reason why a Democrat would share his votes to him. He espoused the cause of the Independent party, and July 4 last addressed an immense audience in Brown County, where he expressed radical views on modern reform ideas, especially favoring a low tariff, and it was this speech that brought him first into prominence in this State and indirectly brought about his subsequent nomination and election to the State Senate. He is married and has one child. His home is in Xenia, Ohio.

A boat, captioned on the Occochee river at Armore's Ferry, Ga., and four colored men were drowned.

THE MARKETS.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.
FLOUR—Quiet and lower. Spring Wheat patents, \$1.02 1/2; Bakers', \$1.02 1/2; Winter Wheat Flour, \$1.02 1/2; Patents, \$1.02 1/2.
WHEAT—Quiet and lower. Spring Wheat, No. 2 cash, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.02 1/2; July, \$1.02 1/2.
CORN—Fair trading and market steady. No. 2 cash, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.02 1/2; July, \$1.02 1/2.
OATS—Quiet and lower. No. 2 cash, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.02 1/2; July, \$1.02 1/2.
RICE—Quiet and lower. No. 2 cash, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.02 1/2; July, \$1.02 1/2.
MEAT—Quiet and lower. No. 2 cash, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.02 1/2; July, \$1.02 1/2.
LARD—Market moderately active and prices higher. Quotations ranged at \$1.02 1/2 for cash; \$1.02 1/2 for February; \$1.02 1/2 for March; and \$1.02 1/2 for May.

Butter—Creamery, 17 1/2; Dairy, 12 1/2; Packing stock, 12 1/2.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Turkeys, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Ducks, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Geese, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Pigeons, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Rabbits, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Cats, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Dogs, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Fish, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Snails, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Frogs, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Toads, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Lizards, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Snakes, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Beetles, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Butterflies, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Moths, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Flies, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Spiders, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Crickets, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Grasshoppers, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Mantids, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Scorpions, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Centipedes, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Millipedes, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Earthworms, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Snails, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Frogs, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Toads, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; Live Lizards, \$1.02 1/2 per lb.; 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